

p. R. M'ANALLY, Editor. Logan D. Dameron, Manager.

Published for the M. E. Church, South.

VOL. XXV.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 18, 1879.

MAKE few promises; live up to your ngagements.

ONE forgives every thing to him who forgives himself nothing.

It is wise not to take a secret, and onest not to reveal one.

SEEMING difficulties generally vanish pefore faith, prayer and perseverance. PEOPLE are never so near playing the fool as when they think themselves extra

WOMEN are more keen than men to see approaching evil, and far more heroic in bearing it.

MEN seldom improve when they have no other models than themselves to copy after. - [Goldsmith.

Most of the shadows that cross our ath through life are caused by our stand ng in our own light.

LET every one sweep the drift from his own door and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's door.

It is not advisable to go out of doors

without any thing on your head, nor into company without any thing in it. CIRCUMSTANCES can not control genius;

will wrestle with them; its power will hend and break them to its path.

It is better to go with a few to heaven than with a multitude to hell, and be damned for the sake of company.

A MAN who is tricky, soon becomes a treacherous man, and then no man at all, -only the ghost of a dead conscience.

He whose only claim to the title gentleman" is in his clothes, must necessarily be careful in what he wears.

DARE to change your mind, confess your error, and alter your conduct, when you are convinced you are wrong; it is manly, it is scriptural.

REGARD not much who is for thee, or who against thee; but give all thy thought and care to this, that God be with thee in every thing thou doest.

Gop demands an account of the past; that we must render hereafter. He demands an improvement of the present, and this we must render now.

THERE is a pleasure in contemplating good; there is greater pleasure in receiving good; but the greatest pleasure of all is doing good, which comprehends the

Cities stand as the great head from which purposes, and the great heart from which pulsations start for the whole country, and from them good government and reform must arise.

THERE is, I know not how, in the minds of men a certain presage, as it were, of a future existence, and this takes the deepest root and is most discoverable in the greatest geniuses and most exalted souls.

A MAN may denounce infidelity in a spirit which is itself essentially infidel. David Hume once said to such a person: You hope I shall be damned for want of aith, and I fear you will suffer the same ate for want of charity."

PEOPLE make a great mistake about neaven. They think it begins up yonder, but it really begins down here. If you are happy in the basement story, you are fitted to enjoy the other stories. But if you whine and moan here, heaven itself can not chamge your mood.

ALAS! how little can human beings read each other. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not;" yet, after all, why "Alas?" Is it not better that it should be so, than our inmost soul should be legible to all?—[F. W. Robertson.

BE not disheartened, as if comfort would not come at all, because it comes not all at once; but patiently attend God's leisure—they are not styled the swift but "the sure mercies of David." Be assured when grace patiently leads the front, glory at last will be in the rear.—[Puller.

THOSE who get through the world without enemies are commonly of three classes—the subtle, the adroit, and phlegmatic. The leaden rule surmounts obstacles by yielding to them; the oiled wheel escapes friction; the cotton sack escapes damage by its impenetrable elasticity.—[Whately.

WE are apt to be very pert at censuring others where we will not endure advice Ourselves. And nothing shows our weakness more than to be sharp-sighted at spy ing other men's faults and so purblind at our own. Those have a right to censure who have a heart to help; the rest is cruelty, not justice.

FRUGALITY is good if benevolence be omed to it. The first is leaving off superluous expenses, the last bestowing them to the benefit of those that need. The first without the last brings covetousness; the last without the first brings predigali-W. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where that is

INDIFFERENCE, real or assumed, as Dr. Taylor Lewis well says, disqualifies one fom being a true or fair interpreter of the Bible, much more of the history and character of our Lord Jesus Christ. How much more does it disqualify for being a preacher of God's word and the gospel of for such a work.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the hurry and bustle characteristic of the age in which we live, it is by no means an easy matter to keep pace with current events and give attention to any thing else, and it is specially difficult to an editor, who is all alone, and performs all the work required for a paper of the size and character of this. Still we must do the best we can. Most of the readers require and need to have at least a weekly summary-expressed in general termsof the more important transactions in the world's affairs. Of course, it is not practicable, were it possible, nor is it expected that we should attempt a detailed account of the various every-day occurrences of life. Neither space, time nor public interest requires any such a course. Besides, it is very questionable whether many of our public papers do not do too much of that sort of thing, and give publicity to thousands of little incidents that had better been left to the neighborhoods in which they occurred, while many other things are reported—and reported in a manner better calculated to do harm than It is more than probable that public taste has been vitiated and public merals injured by this practice of reporting tales of scandal scenes of debauchery, crime and infamy By this means crime and scandal have been familiarized to the public mind greatly to the detriment of good morals; and, as in the present day, newspapers are read by more people, and more read than any thing else, not excepting the Bible, editors and publishers should, of course, be very careful as to the kind of matter with which they fill their columns. That the periodical press is an element of great power in the land, all acknowledge and all should recognize the fact that it is a power for evil as well as for good; and, while it may accomplish the latter, it may, and often does, accomplish the former. But to the work direct.

So far as concerns the old countries very little change has been reported for some time. Nihilism in Russia. Socialism in Germany, and Communism in France, Italy and other European countries, continue with little or no abatement All those countries are more or less disquieted, and each has been, and perhaps mentation of the military force, under pretense of apprehensions in regard to each other; but really, perhaps, in order seems to realize, that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown"; and each seeks to make his head as secure as possible, which, if done in a lawful way, is always right and proper. Meanwhile, efforts seem to be made to amuse the peo- presidency. ple with celebrations, parades and pageants, as if to divert their attention and amuse them—as weak parents sometimes seek to interest and amuse cross and fractious children. An anti-imperial spirit pervades the people of those countries quite extensively. It widens and deepens, and, though the ill-advised and reckless course pursued by many, who have imbibed it, may for a time retard its progress, there is little prospect of its dying out. Wise counsels will prevail, and the struggle between imperialism and true civil liberty will be carried on to a successful issue in favor of the latter. Very likely, however, before that time, they will pass through scenes of anarchy and wretchedness, of fierce and desolating character. It has been so in the past, and likely to be so in the future. Every nation of people, as a general rule, has, and always had, as good forms of civil government as the intellectual and moral condition of the people would allow. As place. a people increase in knowledge and virtue they better their civil governments; as they decrease in these, their governments, in the very necessities of the case, be come more and more arbitrary and severe. A lesson this, the people of our

own country might study with profit. One of the most pleasing aspects in the signs of the times is the unprecedented spread of Christianiaty, as taught by the Protestants, in various parts of the old world-in the South of Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in the isles of the sea, its spread is beyond all former precedent. We have not space to particularize; suffice it to say, never before since Christ was crucified was there so many missionaries abroad as now; never before were there so many copies of the Bible extant; never before were there so many believers in the Bible, and never before did the work of evangelization go on more extensively.

Sorry we have to add, that wars in Africa, cholera and famine in different parts of India, and local distresses of to the M. E. church, South, at Pleasant various kinds continue in China. There Hill, Mo, was carried off by the storm, parts of India, and local distresses of is, however, some prospects that the unnecessary and uncalled for war against the the pulpit and chancel. The roof of the Zulus of Africa may soon terminate with Presbyterian house of worship was also more loss than gain to England. We partly torn off. The pastor of the M. E. hear nothing of late as to a termination church, at the same place, very promptly of the war in South America, where both and very kindly tendered to both these beligerent parties bid so fair to mutually parties the temporary use of the house destroy each other.

indispensable and necessary qualifications has been a revolt in Algiers, which mediately interested. The storm on the troubles France; the emperor of Ger- same day was very violent in different

many celebrated his golden weddingalso pardoned 600 convicts. England has hear of any loss of life. been discussing the propriety of remonetising silver, and having hereafter, as they had before, a bi-metallic currency. Russia has extended martial law over a still greater portion of her territory. There is still trouble in Greece and Servia. The king of Burmah is charged with instigating the massacre of members of the royal family. Turkey is becoming more tolerant, and therefore more inclined to be peaceable.

Coming to our own country, of course at least a glance must be taken at the status of political affairs. Last week a political convention was held in Iowa, and we notice the first sentence in the first resolution of the "platfrom," adopted was: 'The United States of America is a na tion, not a league." (Sic.)

That the United States have a federal government formed by the representatives of all the states existing at the time of the formation is, or ought to be, well known to every school boy. The members of this convention were wise above what has been written, and a little study of history, and of grammar as well, might be of service to them.

But what is more surprising, on turning to a "platform" adopted by the same party in 1860, a copy of which we were careful to preserve, we find the following, which flatly contradicts parts of the "platform" adopted last week:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Wise men change their views, you know hence the utter irreconcilibleness between the above and the later platform. Nominations of candidates for state offices have been made by some of the states which elect officers next fall. In Ohio, the Republicans have nominated ex-Congressman Foster, and the Democrats have still is, seriously contemplating the aug- nominated Congressman Ewing, for governor. With Gen. Ewing, Gen. Rice was nominated for lieutenant governor. Do not recollect at the moment who to keep peace at home. Each sovereign placed on the ticket with Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster was chosen in preference to ex-Secretary Taft, and this is claimed as a triumph of Secretary Sherman over Gen. Grant as the probable candidates before the convention for nomination for the

Congress still had as the most prominent business before them the appropriation bills. Two or three times have these bills, or a portion of them, been passed, and each time were vetoed by the president. Last week the house passed the army appropriation bill in a new form, but still retaining, it is said, all the essential features of the others. It passed with only 21 votes against it, and was sent to the senate. What its fate may be remains to be seen. There have been some able speeches delivered pro et con on the general subject, as any one may learn by reading the Congressional Record. The silver bill has been passed by the house, but not acted on by the senate up to the time of this writing. A large number of bills of a private character have been passed, and it has been given out congress will adjourn so soon as they and the president can agree upon the appropriation bills, should that event ever take

The negro exodus has pretty well ceased to exode, although the Rev. or ex-Rev. Gen. Conway and perhaps, some others are said to be still pleading for money to assist the poor, oppressed "man and brother" to find freedom and rest. A greater ado has rarely been made over a more stupendous humbug. And the unenviable, not to say ridiculous, attitude in which a number of editors and correspondents have placed themselves in regard to it must be humiliating to them, provided they are possessed of ordinary sensibility. It would be interesting to see some of them when they read or hear read some of their own productions on the subject, which sound more like vate 10 acres of forest growth on it, and whose cause has, as is always the case, the ravings of a mad man than the utterances of great doctors of divinity. Alas! for human folly, bigotry ignorance and impudence.

THE STORM.—We learn by private letter, that on Saturday last about one-third of the roof of the church-house, belonging of worship belonging to that denomina-The sum of foreign news, as received tion, for which he has our thanks, and, no here last week, is about as follows: There doubt, has the thanks of those more im-

parts of the state We do not, however,

So far, the present has been a rather remarkable season for storms, some of which have been very destructive.

The reports of the wheat crops and of the growing corn in most parts of the Western country are very favorable. The wheat is now being harvested, and the yield is large and quality good.

LOCAL.—If ven half of what some of the daily pape s saying about some bank officers an ir ctors, and the directors and manag of some insurance offices be true, it is about time to begin to inquire whether any honest man can live in St. Louis. Such things as are being publicly reported in regard to the parties referred to are simply disgraceful in the extreme; and, if true the actors deserve the condemnation of the public and the punishment of the law. And if not true the papers making the report deserve punishment. So, fix it as you will, somebody is in the wrong, and very deeply in.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dr. Landreth's Letter and Notice to Missourians Coming West.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me space to call attention to the items indicated in my caption. I am greatly surprised to see a letter containing so glaring falsehoods the farewell stones he felt confident he as what Dr. Landreth's does in your issue of May 14, 1879. I only refer to what he says Ruben told him about the beginning and continuance of the Nez (not "Nes") Perces war. You will know what a Christian (?) this man Ruben is when I put it in the mildest form that I can; when I declare that he has lied in toto about the war, and I can prove it by hundreds of men in this country. I know Ruben and happen to know of the war. Had I been in possession of any fire-arms for defense, I would have begun the Nez Perces war by shooting a few of those Indians for menacing me on the desert highway a few days before they began an unprovoked and indiscriminate slaughter of innocents. I was on the ground where the murdering began just a few nights before. I stopped all night there with the first family they killed in Idaho.

He (Jim Ruben) has lied outright about the Montana horse-thieves, gardens living on their own lands, etc. He has ied about terms of surrender and all that pertains to the fights of the war. I know and have met the army officers-most of them-who did the work for Joseph and his Indians, and I am sure Jim heard no such terms of surrender as he talks about. I saw with my own eyes a lady whose husband was killed, her babe's tongue cut partly off, and herself shot with an arrow in the breast; after which those friends, called Christians, outraged her. I know this lady, her babe and the family to which she belongs. I came down to Walla Walla on the stage when she got strength enough to come. I had what I here state from her own lips. But further detail is too horrible to relate.

Now, you have a specimen of what Dr. bandreth's Christian Indians will do. I am not willing for a misled public to render a verdict-I mean misled by Jim's statement to the Doctor. I am sorry there are an all-believing class of people in the East, who will believe an Indian lie before they will consider anything a white man says.

God pity both whites and Indians! Let us labor to bring these savages to Christ. If some of us would be making a dime for mission enterprises to the Indians, while we are listening to their lies, we would be more profitably employed.

This letter may be pronounced vigorous; but I don't ask you, Mr. Editor, only to have it printed in the cause of truth. I have just received a letter of inquiry in reference to this country from a Mr. Coffey at Sedalia, Mo. Let me reply briefly for him and that colony that is coming You can raise-grow-any thing in this soil that your state produces.

Most of the arable land here is prairie. You can homestead 160 acres, which will cost you not to exceed \$30 before ge ting a patent for it; you can pre-empt 160 acres, and pay \$1 15 per acre for it; you can take 160 acres under the timber-culture act, and cultiget your patent. Every settler has an opportunity to get all these claims. religion at all. They found a willing, i bushels per acre every year; that will depend on how you cultivate. Other cerefilling up with people. We have schools and churches almost every-where in the settlements.

Here is the land of plenty in promise and prospect. Enough. I am now building a new church in this

city. Respectfully. F. W. D. MAYS. Walla Walla, W. T., May 27, 1879.

A CONTRAST.

Methodists and Presbyterians in Texas and Episcopalians in Mexico.

In the May number of the Spirit of Missions, published in New York by the Protestant Episcopal church, I see an account of a tour through Western Texas by a "Missionary Bishop" of that church. In his mention of Gonzales, he says: "The Methodists kindly loaned us their that required so extraordinary a defense. house of worship. Here we gathered our little flock." Of another place he says: A hearty service was held in the Presbyterian house of worship, and one person was presented for confirmation," etc.

I do not know how many "houses of worship" have been, or would be, loaned to the Methodists or Presbyterians of Texas by the Episcopalians under similar circumstances. But in the republic of Mexico, a Methodist preacher was on a missionary tour when he was driven away from a certain town by the Romanists, ed. At the next town he met with persons who were of the "Church of Jesus," church as its mission in Mexico. They informed him that he could do no work in that place, and peremptorily ordered him to leave, which he did, without waiting for would get.

Another recent instance of similar character was a mob, instigated by a preacher of the "Church of Jesus," or Episcopal missions, who was also a son of one of their bishops elect, that went out in search of a Methodist preacher of another town. He saved himself from their violence by keeping out of their way.

This is what they have been taught by the missionaries sent to Mexico by the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and who would make the world believe the evangelization of Mexico depends solely upon them. The Romanists do not oppose us more.

W. M. PATTERSON. Mexico, May 20, 1879. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. Editor: I promised you an occasional note from this great Northwest. Few, comparatively, have the faintest idea of the rapid growth of this state in population and material prosperity. Think of a state only 20 years old raising laurel plucked from her brow by a little the examination was a pertect success, es her population approximates, if not fully reaches, 50 000 they are almost increduthe flour interest in the state.

But I took up my pencil, not to write of the great commercial and manufacturing resources of this city and state, but to say a word of its religious status. Not of the state in particular, which is not behind in moral culture, but of the present outlook in this city.

The leading evangelical ministers, including five Methodist, invited Rev. Mr. Pentecost, a Baptist minister of open communion notoriety, to lead in a union meeting, to commence the first of May, and continue four weeks. The meeting has just closed. Instead of hundreds added to the church, as was hoped would be the case, perhaps not to exceed 50 accessions have been made. The mighty hosts of the enemy are jubilant. The people of God are hopeful. The enemy has been flanked, in a direction nobody looked for, and it is too early to see the result. It may take longer or shorter for the smoke of the battle to clear away.

Mr. Pentecost thought it his duty to draw a sharp line between "him that serveth God and him that serveth him not." This has aroused the bitterest opposition from the worldly-minded, pleasureloving portion of professors of religion, been espoused by those not professing These lands will produce from 30 to 60 not able, mouth-piece in the two leading papers, the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer-Press and the Tribune. als grow astonishingly. I would not be battle has been hot. The immediate believed, to give the figures. This is a cause of Mr. Pentecost's sermon on the good stock country. Thousauds of cattle | theater was the appending to a congratulive on the rich bunch grass all the year latory card in regard to a permanent round. This grass grows naturally and theater of the names of two of the oldest cussing the merits of a comparatively new spontaneously. This country is rapidly and much respected ministers of the city crop, arrow-root. The plant is claimed one, an Episcopalian; the other, a to be profitable for starch, and also for Universalist. This sermon was a scorch- feeding animals. Horses thrive upon it.

he proved it by the admissions of the state.

devotees of Terpsicore themselves. He read extracts from the New York Herald and other papers, admitting just what he claimed, and that every lover of the dance knew (excepting some ladies, which made it the more dangerous), that what he said was true.

NO. 34.

The press becoming so bitter, not to say abusive, the clergy that invited him signed a card indorsing every thing in the sermons. This the papers turned, or tried to turn, against the perpetrator of the offense, by saying it was a weak cause

Next came a paper, fully indorsing the

discourses, signed by 245 business men of the city. The astute papers look upon this as an additional evidence of weakness. They represent these clergymen as leading all these business men "by the nose," to serve their purpose. They characterize the sermon on dancing, in particular, as obscene, and say that the clergy who are selling it on the streets are violating a statute, and you may yet hear that these clerical peddlers are indicted by the grand jury, for circulating obscene who threw stones after him as he depart- literature; for it can hardly be supposed that these morally keen-eyed editors—conservators, you know, of the public wealwhich is that claimed by the Episcopal will allow these men to spread broadcast a class of reading so mischievous in its tendency.

So the matter stands at this present

Mr. Pentecost is a man of ability, fearless as a lion, an able expounder of the Bible (bating his Calvanism), and shows every mark of a man of deep and earnest R. M. READE.

MR. EDITOR: In compliance to the appointment of conference, the undersigned were present at the annual examination and commencement exercises of the Central Female college, and were agreeably surprised to witness the amount of interest and pleasure manifested by the eager patrons and highly delighted audience present on the occasion. The examination was a rigid one, and was conducted in a manner creditable to any college faculty. The several classes, composed of many bright and happy faces, upon being called to recitation, took their usual positions without manifesting the least excitement. All books were closed and distributed among the visitors. The subject matter of each branch of study was required to be outlined by diagrams as far as possible, affording fine opportunities for evincing their extensive knowledge of each text book used, as well as the power 40,000,000 bushels of wheat with other of language to communicate what they cereals in proportion! Think of a city in had learned. No private notes were used this infant state being the leader in the or prompting heard. The questions were manufacture of flour, in quantity and fully answered. Visitors were invited to quality! Hard this on St. Louis, which ask such questions as they might desire, for years had the monopoly in the Eastern | which many availed themselves of the market for the best flour, to have the privilege of doing. The greater part of city scarcely known a decade ago. [Do pecially the classes in rhetoric, astronomy not think the laurels are all gone yet. - and moral philosophy. The graduating ED. ADV. And even now, nine out of class was composed of eight young ladies. ten outside the Northwest think Minne- To say that their essays were creditable to apolis but a country village. When told them, would be saying but little in comparison to their real merit. The exercises from beginning to end were fully equal to lous. The lumber interest almost rivals the expectations of the most sanguine friends and patrons of the institution. We are happy to state that the college, during the past year, has been able to meet all current expenses. leaving a surplus of \$1,500 to be applied to the remaining debt on the buildings. The executive board informs us that a few more successful years will enable them to liquidate the entire liabilities of the college. The board of curators was very fortunate in securing the Rev. W. G. Miller, M. D., known as one of the most popular educators in the state, as president. The faculty, as now organized, is a sufficient guarantee for future success. We, your committee, heartily recommend Central Female college every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public generally.

W. B. McFarland, R. H. SHAUFFER, Committee.

THE estimated population of England and Wales in 1877 was 24,500,000 of whom 7,500,000 were between the ages of 5 and 15. There are 45.000 places of worship, with sittings for 13,500,000; and there are 35,000 ministers, exclusive of local preachers, lay readers, etc. The number of communicants is 300,000. It is estimated that 10,000,000 attend places of worship on Sunday. The number of Sunday-school teachers is thought to be about 350,000; and of scholars, 3,500,000. There is a minister for every 700 persons, or 140 families; a place of worship for 550, or 100 families.

THE Florida papers have been diser. Then came the next, on dancing. The yield upon pine lands has been as Come on, you hardy sons of toil! It differed from ordinary sermons on this high as eight tons per acre, and five subject, only in speaking out in plain pounds of root will make one pound of Saxon, what every opposer of the dance starch, if the manufacture is properly conbelieves, but durst not say. It charac- ducted. The yield increases greatly on terized the modern dance, especially the richer lands. The plant is of easy culture, "round dance," as lascivious. Many think, and will succeed in most parts of that